

Department Store

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Kodaks

When in the market for a gas engine, get our prices. We can give you a GRAY MARINE MOTOR, 10 horsepower for \$173 f. o. b. at factory; or a MONARCH, 10 to 15 horsepower, for \$400. The Monarch is a very fine engine, which the makers claim is superior to and cost less than the Union or Standard. The 10 to 15 horsepower machine weighs 1150 pounds.

Special Prices This Week

in Men's Mackinaw Clothing, Men's Sweaters and Winter Caps
Ice Creepers, Winter Footwear, Ladies' Sweater Coats, German Socks and Heavy Underwear in Various Weights and Prices

Gasoline, Naphtha, Distillate, Keystone Grease, Vacuum Oil and other Gas Boat Supplies carried in Large Quantities. We also carry a full stock of Chandlery, Galvanized Boat Nails, Etc.

Always in the Lead on Groceries

F. MATHESON
General Merchant and Forwarding Agent

NOTICE

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

OF SAW MILL AND BOX FACTORY. PRIVATE SALE AND PUBLIC AUCTION.

UNDER and in pursuance to a certain order made and delivered in the name of the copartnership Estate of Willson & Sylvester, a copartnership dated November 28th, 1908, and which is now on file in the Probate Court of the Precinct of Wrangell, in the District of Alaska Division No. 1, in the office of the Commissioner of said precinct, A. V. R. Snyder, Esq., the undersigned representatives of said copartnership, will sell at public auction all or part of all the property belonging to said partnership estate, and constituting the assets of the late firm of Willson & Sylvester. Said property is fully and particularly designated and described in said order of sale of November 28th, 1908, to which reference is hereby made, and is situated at the Town of Wrangell, Alaska, subject to inspection by the买者. The property consists of a saw mill and box factory, known as the Wrangell mill, and other assets of said copartnership estate. Said property will be offered in parcels as hereinafter designated, at certain upset prices; the representatives receiving bids or offers for property in such offered parcels, up to the date when the same will be sold at public auction, to wit:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1909.
at Wrangell, Alaska

All offers for private sale, or bids at public auction, must be accompanied by current funds to the amount of ten per cent of the price bid. All sales to be for cash, subject to confirmation by said Probate Court. The undersigned reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

PARCEL ONE.

The sawmill property, containing the land and premises, partially described in said order of sale, upon which the Wrangell mill and box factory is situated, together with the store, office building, blacksmith shop, boarding house, residence, barn, outbuildings, buildings and structures, dry kiln, and other appurtenances used in the conduct of said business, said mill and factory being equipped with machinery and appliances used for the conduct of said business, pipes, kines and appliances used therein, the wharves, lumber sheds, platforms and other appurtenances connected therewith; and also the Wrangell mill log boom lying adjacent and contiguous to the above mentioned premises, and being particularly bounded by a certain lot and order of sale; and also that certain water rights, easements and servitudes, together with the dam, dam site, the land used and occupied therefor, pipes, pipe lines and appliances, and the water right for the supply of water and power to said Wrangell mill, which water right is located on Mill Creek.

Bids will be received for the property embraced within said parcel one at twenty thousand dollars or upwards.

PARCEL TWO

One million five hundred thousand feet, more or less, of lumber, rough and dressed, of various dimensions, now stored at said Wrangell mill, and on the wharves, docks, yards, sheds and premises.

Bids will be received for the property described in parcel two at sixteen thousand dollars or upwards.

PARCEL THREE

Seven hundred thousand feet, more or less, of saw logs, situated in the boom and on the premises of said Wrangell mill.

Bids will be received for parcel three in the sum of forty-five hundred and fifty dollars or upwards.

PARCEL FOUR

That certain steamer called and known as the "Alaska," of forty-three gross tons burthen, with its crew boat, apparel and furniture, also a small quantity of hardware or scow, known as the "Garret," with the capacity of one hundred twenty thousand feet of lumber, together with her anchors, log chain, chains and equipments.

Bids will be received for parcel four in the sum of four thousand dollars or upwards.

PARCEL FIVE

That certain lot or parcel of land situated in the Town of Wrangell, together with the building thereon situated, known as the drug store building.

Bids will be received for parcel five in the sum of two hundred fifty dollars or upwards.

PARCEL SIX

That certain lot or parcel of land situated in the Town of Wrangell, and the building thereon known as the "Skookum" House.

Bids will be received for parcel seven in the sum of fifty dollars or upwards.

PARCEL EIGHT

That certain lot or parcel of land situated in the town of Wrangell, together with the dwelling house thereon, now occupied by Mrs. Mary A. Willson as a residence.

Bids will be received for parcel eight in the sum of three hundred dollars or upwards.

PARCEL NINE

All outstanding and uncollected book accounts, shown by the books of the late firm of Willson & Sylvester.

Bids will be received, and letters of inquiry may be addressed to either of the undersigned at their respective postoffice address, or in care of the Wrangell mill, Wrangell, Alaska.

MARY A. WILLSON,
Administrator
and T. C. McHUGH,
Administrator
of the copartnership estate of Willson & Sylvester.

Dated January 6th, 1909.

J6F4

Drop into the Mint and C. Denny for a free lunch every evening.

Louis Olsen has been acting in the capacity of night watchman during the cold, dry weather.

OUR WEEKLY
PEER AMID

Items of Interest Gathered From
Here and There

Don't fail to read the notice of sale of the sawmill property which appears elsewhere on this page.

The largest shingle mill in the world, located at Bellingham, was burned to the ground Monday night.

Frank H. Lyons left in the Jefferson for Seattle to spend a time with his family, expecting to return about March 1.

Alert Fire Co. No. 1 will give a smoker at Red Men's Hall next Saturday evening, January 9, to which all are cordially invited.

The St. Michael Trading Co. has out thanks for a very beautiful 1909 calendar bearing an embossed picture of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

"Dad" Smith began Monday storing his ice houses with ice from the mill reservoir. There was about twelve good inches of ice on the pond.

After being bedridden since last June, Mrs. John Schuler is on the road to recovery, having regained sufficient strength to enable her to walk about the house.

A small fire at the home of Mrs. J. F. Hamilton, Monday morning, caused the fire laddies to get the apparatus out in a hurry, but the fire was put out without doing any serious damage.

The ice on Pat's Lake is in fine shape for skating, and Sunday morning there will be an excursion down there in the launch Sea Girt. Gentlemen and boys, \$1; ladies and girls, free. Bring lunch.

The suit brought by Charley Beilly against the Portage Mountain Mining Company, recently mentioned in this paper, has been adjusted, and satisfactory settlement made out of court. In justice to all concerned we mention the above fact.

Owing to the stringency of the times only a small portion of the town taxes have yet been paid, and in order to avoid crowding any of the taxpayors, the council met in extraordinary session Monday night, and extended the time for paying the taxes to January 18.

WAKES UP THE TOWN

Chief George Shakes of the Thlinget tribe of Indians last week came to the conclusion that the town was becoming too dull, and in order to enliven things a little he organized a company of about thirty of his braves and proceeded to give an old-fashioned native dance for the entertainment of the "Boston men" and women of Wrangell. The dance was given at Red Men's Hall Saturday evening, a spectacular street parade taking place before the performance. Upon returning to the hall, the chief made a short speech, setting forth his "tum-tum" to the white people. The speech follows:

"Warriors! We are met here tonight to celebrate the white man's New Years and to stir up the spirits of the lazy white men. I don't know what New Years has done for us that we should remember his birthday, but the white men don't celebrate, so we'll do it ourselves, bosh! Another winter is on the way, and we are the only ones who travel. We travel far away. We travel to Wanget. We have monopolized the whale business of the whole world. Spring is almost here, and we have not yet gone upon the war path. The pale face came among us with the gun plaster and the Timber Land Act, and we bow before him.

"What does New Years signify to us? It is a hollow mockery. Where the church bell tolls, the white man now swings in the breeze, a few years ago the scalp of our foe was dangling in the air. Now my people are seldom. Some are dead and others drunk. Once we chased the deer across the glades and feasted on marten mulligan. Now we eat the condemned corned beef of the oppressor and weep over the graves of our fallen braves. A few more moons and I, too, shall cross over to the Happy Res-

"Once I could whoop a couple of times real loud, and cover the beach with warlike athletes. Now I can holler till my eyes bug out and only my sickly howl comes back to me from the hillsides. I am as lonely as the populist. I haven't got a woman to go to, to pass one year with. Where are the poor chieftains of my tribe? Where are Old Weasel Asleep and Orlando the Hic Jacet Promoter? Where are Prickly Ash Berry and Avenging Wart? Where are The Roman-Nosed Pemel, Goggle-Eyed Aleck and The man-who-rides-the-Stikine-wind-barback? They are extremely gaudy. They are extremely fierce. Of the Huns in those days, the blood of many chiefs, is swamping for the belly of the West saloon for the whiskey. He once rode his war pony into the fray and buried his tomahawk in the phrenology of his foe. Now he straddles the sawbuck and gibby yanks the woodsman athwart the bosom of the hemlock chunk.

"Any people once owned this broad land, but the Knickerbocker and the Knickerbockers came and planted the baked bean and the dried apple, and my people quickly vanished. Once we were a nation. Now we are the tin can tied to the tail of the American eagle. Heraus mit der Deutsch!"

At this juncture in the speech Bruno Greif, Dr. Schroeder and Ed. Ludecke made a break for the door. After the excitement had somewhat subsided, the chief continued:

"Warriors! My words are few. Tears are idle and unavailing. If I had shedding tears enough to fill a millpond, I wouldn't shed a single one. The warrior suffers but he never squeals. He wraps his royal horse blanket around his Gothic bones and says nothing. Now we are going to dance till the cows come home. So stand from under and give us room according to our strength!"

And they did dance. The house was well filled, standing room being at a premium. Old timers say that it was the best dance that has been given here in a number of years.

CHRISTMAS EXERCISES

Following is a report of the Christmas exercises at the Presbyterian church, which was handed to us after last week's issue had gone to press:

Hallelujah Chorus - Handel Prayer.

Song: "I Love to Sing the Old Song" - Charles

Recitation: "Merry Christmas."

Recitation: "When Christmas Songs."

Song: "Out on the Hills" - Gibel.

Recitation: "Star of Bethlehem."

Recitation: "Remember the Poor."

Song: "Hear, O Hear Them" - Falcoher

Recitation: "Christmas Bell" with exercise.

Recitation: "My Teddy Bear."

Song: "Shepherd's Little Lamb."

Song: "Tis the Birthday of the King" - Gibel

Recitation from "Hiawatha."

Song: "Ring Out the Bells" - Falcoher

Song: "Ring to Love's Sweet Story" - Post

Cantata.

Play: "With Santa at the Pole," a trip to the Polar Sea in the "Roosevelt," in search of the pole and Santa, who was lost on his way to Aurora Land.

Christmas Closing Song - Handel

Presents to Sunday School.

Those who saw and heard this program say that it was excellently given, especially the play, in which the little ones acquitted themselves like old time performers.

THE MASQUERADE

Red Men's Hall was fairly well filled with people last Thursday evening, the occasion being the New Year's Eve masquerade ball given under the auspices of Stikine Tribe No. 5. A goodly number were costumed, the characters represented ranging from the sublime to the ridiculous. The hall was beautifully decorated with festoons of bunting, etc., and on the floor was a large emblem of the Red Men's Order drawn in chalk by Frank Churchill. The music was furnished by Dr. Schroeder violin, Mrs. L. R. Milligan, piano, L. R. Milligan, violincello; and Geo. Northrup. It was excellent music, and the dancers stepped to its strains until a late (or early) hour, when all retired, highly satisfied with the evening's entertainment. Lack of space forbids publishing the names of the prize winners.

After the present voyage of the Hunboldt, the vessel will be taken to San Francisco to be dry-docked for an overhauling, after which she will return to the Seattle-Skagway route, running as an independent steamer—unless she is in the meantime chartered by one of the other companies.

Alaska Sentinel

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Wrangel, - - - Alaska

An aeronaut can make any number of flights without being regarded as flighty.

Possibly Artist Earle thumped his soul mate's eye because he needed a black-eyed model.

One of the magazines has an article on "The Scarcity of Skunks." Can skunks be too scarce?

For the number of graduates it turns out the electoral college probably is the most expensive one in the world.

Could Uncle Russell Sage have known, by any possibility, that he had a snug fortune invested in worthless securities?

The attempted suicide of the head of an anti-suicide bureau again reminds us that a good many alienists land in the lunatic asylum.

One of the discouraging things about running for the vice presidency is that few people name their babies after vice presidential candidates.

Somebody is threatening to put "Three Weeks" on the stage. It might be well to give him about six months if he insists on going ahead.

The magistrate who told a woman to shoot a man spying about her house gave advice that left the innocent bystander out of consideration.

Statistics indicate that living expenses have been increased 11 per cent in New York during the past year. In a majority of the cases it isn't much of a living either.

We are not surprised at the feat of a St. Louis woman who has written a play in sixteen hours. A good many of the current plays might, it would seem, have been written in less time than that.

Mr. Rockefeller's publisher declares that the great oil magnate never cheats himself by neglecting to count strokes when he is playing golf. Has Mr. Rockefeller ever been caught cheating himself at anything else?

In Pittsburgh recently an injunction was secured to prevent young people from dancing at a picnic. A precedent has been established. It may now be possible to get injunctions preventing people from taking custard pies to picnics.

Dressmakers say that nowadays women inquire how much a gown of any fabric will weigh when made up before they decide to have it made. They are no longer willing to wear gowns that are heavy when they can get light ones that are just as becoming.

Mrs. George Law, a widow with an income of \$400,000 a year, is said to have declined an offer of marriage from one maharajah, one khedive, one prince, two counts and several barons, and is going to become the wife of an untitled American. Yet an eminent authority informs us that there never has been a miracle.

In the overthrow of the Sultan, Abd-el-Aziz of Morocco, by his brother, Mu-lai-Hafid, there is neither gain nor loss to the serious business of the world, for one is an incompetent as the other. But it will be a great relief if Ab. is permanently out of the way, so that the humorists may say for the last time, "Abd-el-Aziz as was is not."

If every ocean-going vessel had wireless telegraphic equipment, it would be easy to carry out the idea of a German meteorologist, who proposes to chart the Atlantic and exchange messages so that a navigator may know, thirty-six hours ahead, what kind of weather he is likely to encounter in the region he is approaching. Warning of fogs, as well as storms, could be given, and danger of collision would be eliminated, says this enthusiast—who, of course, fanciful though his forecast may seem, is telling only one of those dreams that science causes to come true.

The steerable balloon, made by Thomas S. Baldwin under contract for the signal corps of the army, has been accepted, and is now the property of the government. Mr. Baldwin agreed to make a balloon that could be propelled at the rate of twenty miles an hour, could stay in the air two hours, and carry two men and fuel enough for a four-hour trip. He kept his agreement, and now the signal corps owns its first balloon that is independent of the ordinary air currents, and will return to the starting point if no accident happens. Conditional contracts have been made for three heavier than air flying machines, and when this was written the inventors of them were making experimental flights to get the machines in shape before submitting to official tests.

There has been considerable discussion of the part that is to be played by the airship in war which seems to be based upon the assumption that the limit of offensive tactics would be reached with the use of the new device. That is assuming very much for the airship and against all possible means of resisting it. If the guns now-made

are not adequate for bringing down such a bird we may be sure that invention would not stop with them and that aerial navigation over a hostile ship or camp would be made very unpleasant. However, it is a long way to that crisis, and we may at least acknowledge an indebtedness to the military authorities of the world for the impetus they are giving to the work of the inventors, which may have a decided value in peace if it should have none at all in war. If we pursue the parallel of the automobile, the most certain use of the ship would seem to be that of the pleasure craft. An automobile trip in the air should be far more exhilarating than one on land, but as carriers of freight the advantage would seem to be distinctly with the land machine. If a very high rate of speed could be attained, however, the airship would be an excellent machine for a special delivery service for long distances. Assuming less for it than the military enthusiasts do, it might come to have a high value as a mail carrier. But no living man can foretell the exact course the developments will take. The precedents justify us simply in believing that there will be great and rapid progress, that one invention will lead to another, that improvement will be added to improvement, that needs will be created and supplied until people wonder how the world ever got along without airships.

The newspapers frequently expose persons who advertise "work for spare hours," and invite women to "earn money at home" by some so-called art or industry. A woman who applies for the work is required to pay for materials and instructions, while the employer agrees that the articles she makes shall be purchased, "if satisfactory." But they seldom prove satisfactory. The victims of such humbugs are entitled to sympathy, for most of them need the money they tried to earn, and can ill afford to lose that of which they were swindled; but the obligation to sympathize is less apparent in the case of certain operatic "stars" who have heretofore found work for their spare hours in singing to make records for talking machines. Although these artists would have refused to sing in public at two consecutive performances, they spent much time, on many days, in perfecting records. And now, to their chagrin, those under contract with one manager in New York have been forbidden to assist the talking machine industry except in their own time—before or after the opera season. As the diverse examples suggest, the question of work for spare hours is a large one and practically all-embracing. It takes in the wife who, in the odd minutes saved from her housekeeping, tries to increase the family income; the commercial traveler who carries a "side line"; the minister who lectures or writes books, and millions of others in every walk of life. The extra money they earn seems "clear gain." Frequently, too, the work justifies itself by becoming so engrossing and so profitable that it demands all one's time instead of his leisure. These results are worth winning, and nobody wishes to discourage the enterprise that seeks them; but probably it would be wise to require spare hours' work to pass two simple tests—that it shall not conflict with one's duty to one's employer, and that it shall not overtask oneself. When it is sufficiently different from the regular work to seem a restful change, it may generally be pursued with safety.

LAW ABOUT CLOTHES.

Number of Yards in a Duke's Suit—Regulating Women's Attire.
"Sumptry" laws—that is, laws about clothes—have been unknown in this country for many years, says London Answers. Some of these old acts were curious. In the reign of Henry VII, it was enacted that a duke should not be allowed more than sixteen yards of cloth to make a suit, while a knight had to be content with six and commoners with an even less amount, irrespective of individual bulk.
In 1554 another law forbade all below the rank of aldermen to wear silk upon their hats under a penalty of £10.
Charles IX. of France was even bold enough to interfere with the attire of the women of his realm. In 1561 he forbade the ladies to use any "bands of embroidery, stichings or fixings of silk, excepting only a bordering the width of a finger or at the most two borderings with chain stichlings."
But the French king of three and a half centuries ago was, after all, not so rash as the Roumanian minister of public instruction, who recently issued an order forbidding the use of corsets by any of the girls attending the Roumanian government schools. The head mistresses were made responsible for carrying out the rule, but the result has not been all that the minister fondly hoped. The girls have set the edict at defiance, and they are, it is said, secretly backed up by most of their teachers.

In most countries there are laws forbidding women to go abroad in the streets attired in men's garments. At Eme and one or two other German health resorts the municipal authorities have been waging war against long skirts and dresses with trains. The idea is that such garments sweep up dust and collect microbes. But, like all others who have attempted to interfere with the vagaries of feminine fashion, these city fathers have found their task thankless and not successful.

It always makes a daughter mad to hear a daughter-in-law "speak" for the future possession of some family heirloom.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

SEVEN-YEAR PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

By U. S. Justice Brewer.

Our executive and legislative officials are rulers, while certain limitations are placed upon them to prevent any injurious results from the exercise and unwise exercise of ruling power. The ruler is subject to removal by impeachment or otherwise. But these are only provisions which the people, in framing the constitution, deemed necessary to limit the extent of his authority as a ruler. Take the office of President, the highest executive office in the nation. His term is four years, subject to re-election. The idea that fixed a short term is that of preventing permanent injurious results from the arbitrary and unauthorized action of some ambitious and unprincipled President, if ever there should be one such in office.

It may not be generally known that the convention that framed the constitution at first prescribed a presidential term of seven years, with a prohibition upon re-election; and only as the convention was nearing its end, and so far as the record shows—without any discussion or suggestion of reason therefor, this was changed into a four-years' term and without the ineligibility. In the judgment of many men, among whom I am one, there was a mistake in that change.

In the light of history I think it would have been better to have left the presidential term of seven years, with an accompanying ineligibility.

WHY LAWYERS ARE UNPOPULAR.

By Attorney James M. Beck.

The chief reason for the unpopularity of the lawyer is due to the fact that men get their impressions of law and of the lawyer through the medium of fiction and not from any personal observation and it has always been the tendency of the poet, the novelist or the dramatist to select unfavorable and exaggerated types to give dramatic intensity to their productions. An honorable lawyer is too prosaic for literary portraiture. The lawyer is the great conservative force in a nation, and is constantly

called upon to defend the individual against the tyranny of the majority. He must frequently defy and defeat public opinion by protecting the individual from its unreasonable demand.

The lawyer must often share with his client public odium. He must often stand between relentless public opinion and its victim. In defending the rights of the individual he must often contravene the interests of the many. This is peculiarly true of our country and of the present time, for with popular passion lashed into fury by frenzied agitators and with great constitutional limitations standing as the only barriers to popular aggression, the lawyer must frequently thwart the public will by invoking the sacred guarantees of the constitution.

WHY NOT LET THE LOVERS ALONE?

By Helen Oldfield.

If Johnny Jones walks home from church with Susan Smith two Sundays in succession, he immediately is suspected of a more than friendly feeling for that young woman; tongues begin to click; John is rallied on his fancy for Susan, while she is bantered on his attentions to her. If Edwin and Angelina meet half a dozen times, and he shows the slightest disposition to talk or dance with her ever so little more than with other girls, some, at least, of their mutual friends are certain to imagine matrimonial intent upon his part, and, still worse, to express the suspicion more or less plainly to the persons concerned.

The probability is that the young man has no serious purpose; his attentions merely are the casual consequence of surface admiration for a pretty and enterprising girl. Humanity is gregarious, and social intercourse with one's fellows is a natural necessity of all normal men and women.

Undeniably the chances are that one or the other of the couple some day will find that friendship has developed into something stronger and tender than any other love on earth. Where both step hand in hand into the "primrose path" all is well, and the two who gradually have grown together become one in happy harmony.

a pound of coffee at the same time—who'd have the heart to refuse her?

These hair-splitting calculations aren't often necessary on account of lack of money, but just because there's no place to keep leftovers."

DROPS FROM THE CLOUDS.

Dangerous Species of Exhibition that Often Results in Death.

The double parachute descent made the other day from an estimated height of 14,000 feet by the Misses Louie May and Dolly Shepard, probably constitutes a record in long drops.

One writes "probably," because there is always a doubt in these cases, owing to the difficulty in verifying the actual altitudes reached by the parachutists before letting go, says a writer in Pearson's Weekly.

Prof. Baldwin, who first popularized this highly dangerous species of exhibition at the Alexandra Palace, London, in 1888, made several descents from altitudes exceeding a mile, but was prevented by the authorities from carrying out his intention of dropping from a height of two miles. Later, however,

he descended in the provinces from a height of 9,000 feet. This was his record, so far as this country is concerned. He soon found emulators, though: several of whom met with violent deaths. Thus, an Englishman named George Higgins, after descending safely several times from altitudes exceeding 10,000 feet, was eventually killed at Kirkstall, near Leeds. This happened on Aug. 8, 1891. A few months later a Miss Van Tassel was similarly dashed to death at Dacca, and on May 20, 1908, Miss Edith Brookes, aged 23, was killed near Sheffield.

On the other hand, there have been chronicled some remarkable escapes of a nature akin to that experienced by the Misses May and Shepard. Thus at Wakefield, some years back, a well-known parachutist named Cissie Kent, was carried high above the clouds through something going wrong with the "test" cord, yet managed to alight safely in the middle of the town after narrowly escaping being impaled on the spire of All Saints' church. Owing to a similar mishap Miss Anna Beaumont was at Glasgow, once borne aloft to the height of 12,700 feet before being able to let go. Nevertheless, she suffered no hurt, although twenty minutes were occupied in the descent.

It is easy to prevent failure; all one has to do is refrain from trying.

BUYING IN SMALL AMOUNTS.

Problem of the Butcher in Light Housekeeping Neighborhoods.

"The man who runs a grocery and fruit store with a meat market attachment in a light housekeeping neighborhood is always sure of his share of funny experiences," said a man who has just this sort of job in upper Manhattan, according to the New York Sun.

"These light housekeeping customers take more of our time in proportion to the money they leave with us than any other class, but they keep us so amused, and they're usually so young and pretty and jolly that we never think of really getting mad at them."

"Buying steak to fit the skillet is a light housekeeping proposition—we're often up again. What we call Delmonico steaks are best for this and they're favorites with all the women who play the light housekeeping game. We take the bone out and skewer the steak up so it'll just fit their pan, and they go off smiling. One girl brings in a plate just the size of her skillet, so we make the steak fit the plate. We get used to selling 'just two chops' that

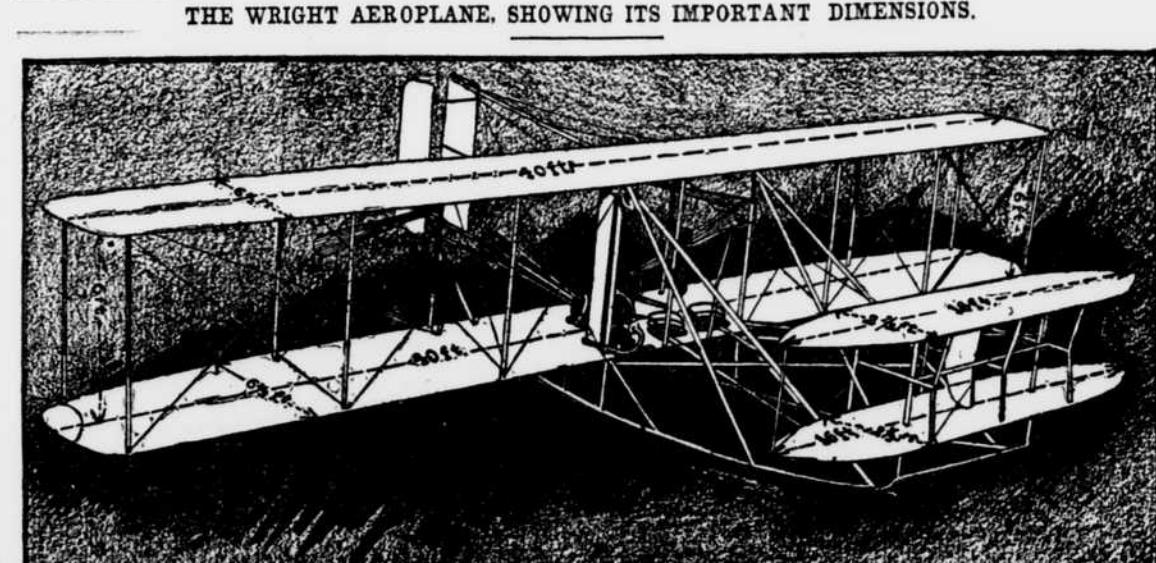
we take a small purchase like that quite as a matter of course.

"I remember the day before Thanksgiving a pretty little thing came in with her tape measure. She said she wanted to buy a small turkey. The turkey must be just the size to fit into a pan which just went into her oven, and she'd brought along the tape measure to make sure. I told her I'd never seen such a small edition of our national bird and that she'd better compromise on a chicken. She was a good girl. She was a good girl.

"Cheese is another thing the light housekeepers always go slow on. They'd rather buy a few cents' worth every day than have a crumb left over for a stray mouse to nibble on. Lots of stores object to selling less than a pound, but when a pretty girl appeals to you for 'just 5 cents' worth' and perhaps to make up for it plumes recklessly and gets four eggs and a quarter of

cheese, it's easy to prevent failure; all one has to do is refrain from trying."

THE WRIGHT AEROPLANE SHOWING ITS IMPORTANT DIMENSIONS.



A WORD FROM THE LANDLADY.

Be Careful, Girls, She Says, We Can Tell More than a Secret.

"No," said the landlady, "you can't tell anything from a boarder's trunk. The time has been when a yellow-leather trunk with a Planter's house label pasted on it could get my front single parlor and no questions asked, but not of late years. The stung landlady dreads the hotel label. Some of the swellest-looking trunks that ever went up my front stairs turned out to be made of paper with the brass hinges only painted on," runs a story in the Kansas City Times.

HE WAS DEAD THREE MINUTES.

Physician's Experiment Restores Consumptive Patient to Life.

For three minutes last night Oscar Culver of 232 South Tenth street, Brooklyn, was dead in the eastern district hospital, says the New York Press. His pulse beat ceased and there was not the slightest heart action or trace of breath on a mirror held before his lips. Mrs. Culver was at the bedside, and, convinced her husband was dead, she wept bitterly. Dr. Henry Jaffer decided to attempt an experiment. He administered six drams of whisky and ten grains of strichnine and resorted to artificial respiration.

Gradually the heart resumed its beating, the pulses fluttered and the supposed dead man quivered back to life. He spoke to his wife and for fifteen minutes she sat with him. He was conscious at midnight.

"I feel like fighting," said Culver to the physicians after he came back to life.

The man was too ill to understand he was to all appearances dead for three minutes, and his restoration to health is out of the question, as he is dying of consumption and inflammatory rheumatism. The admixture that was given to him to restore the heart action was sufficient to kill a healthy man, but its effect is only temporary.

Dr. Jaffer requested the supposed widow to retire for a few minutes. Staggering into another room, she flung herself, weeping, into a chair. Then Dr. Jaffer administered the strichnine and whisky hypodermically to the seemingly dead man and at the same time resorted to artificial respiration. The staff physicians and surgeons gathered about the bed and watched the result of the experiment.

"Short of marrying a man, I believe there is no experience to be gained in any business equal to that of landladying him. No man can long conceal his true character from his landlady. He may shoot off a lot of fireworks to fool the rest of the world, but his landlady generally knows what they are worth. I have often thought that if girls who are thinking of marrying would come to us first we could exert a tremendous influence for good in behalf of society. Better come to us than go to a fortune teller."

"It is a grave question in my mind whether any girl should marry a man until she has been around when he is shaving. The tone of voice in which I have been asked by a boarder with a murderous razor in his hand if I called the water in the boiler hot would, I am sure, make any girl who heard it think twice. Young men who are known to them as creatures of the greatest good nature and affability would bear different reputations if the landlady chose to tell what she knew."

"What a shock it would be to some confiding girl if she could see her hero standing in his door shaking his shirt in my face and demanding to know what the laundry had done to the neckband. These are some of the things we could tell if we were asked. We could also show that some of the money spent for theater tickets and bonbons should have gone to pay for the roast consumed the previous Sunday. Have you ever noticed that a young man at the theater with his girl always avoids the eye of his landlady if she happens to be in the house? She knows, and he knows she knows."

"My hope is that some day the world will realize what it owes to the landlady. Perhaps the time will come when a grateful boarder will erect a monument to her, but in the meantime I will be satisfied if I can collect what is due me on Saturday night."

CLASS IN MANNERS.

Instruction for Shy and Awkward in Old-Time Southern Schools.

The father of Alexander H. Stephens, the vice-president of the Confederate states, was an "old field" teacher, and one of his schoolroom exercises, which the pupils called "learning manners," evidently made a deep impression on little Alexander, writes Louis Pendleton in his biography of the statesman. The plan was no less admirable than quaint.

It is related that about once a month on a Friday afternoon, after the spelling classes had got through their tasks, the boys and girls were directed to take seats in rows facing each other. Then the boy at the head of his row would rise and walk toward the center of the room and the girl at the head of her row would do likewise.

As they approached the boy would bow and the girl would drop a courtesy, the established feminine salutation of those days, and they would pass on.

At other times they were taught to stop and exchange verbal salutations and the usual formulas of polite inquiry.

These exercises were varied by meetings in an imaginary parlor, the entrance introduction and reception of visitors, with practice in "commonplace that."

Then came the ceremony of introductions. The parties in this case

Catarrh

Is a Constitutional Disease

It originates in impure blood and requires constitutional treatment, acting through and purifying the blood, for its radical and permanent cure. The great constitutional remedy is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

In usual liquid form or in chocolate tablets known as **Sarsatabs**. 100 doses \$1. Nasal and other forms of local catarrh are promptly relieved by Antiseptics or Catarrhlets, 50c., druggists or mail.

C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

\$27.00



We are the largest manufacturers and dealers in store fronts in the Northwest. We carry hundreds of different sizes of fronts in stock and can make immediate delivery of store front doors and store fronts complete, from stock, at once, without delay. Prices from \$27.00 up for complete front.

Cross panel fir doors, the world's standard doors, only \$1.35 per door.

Send for our price lists, which illustrate and describe thousands of different bargains. Mailed free, post paid, without charge. Write today.

O. B. WILLIAMS CO.,
1010 Western Ave. Seattle, Wash.

3 H. P. Gasoline Engine For Sale \$125.

A high grade first class engine with Pump Jack fitted, also pulley for power. Engine complete with gasoline and cooling water tanks and all fixtures. Will send anywhere on trial or examination.

Perine Machinery Co.
Seattle, Washington

FOOT BALL

Intercollegiate Ball - - - \$5.00
Rugby Match - - - \$3.50
Rugby Practice - - - \$2.50
Boys' Leather Ball - - \$1 to \$1.50
Foot Ball Bladders - .75
Head Helmets - - \$1.25 to \$3.00
Morrill Nose Guard - - 50c

Everything for Foot Ball. All orders promptly filled. Send in your orders.

A. L. HALL

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HOWARD E. BURTON, Assayer and Chemist
Lesterville, Colorado. Specie and Precious Metal
Silver, Gold, Copper, Zinc, Zinc Oxide, Gold, Zinc
Etc. Mailing Address: 1111 First Avenue, SEATTLE

Glasses scientifically fitted. Send in your orders.

EVERSOLE OPTICAL CO.

EXCLUSIVE
REFRACTORY
OPTICAL
COMPANY

Glasses scientifically fitted. Send in your orders.

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Lenses \$1.00; Gold, Silver, Zinc, Gold, Zinc
Etc. or Copper, \$1. Cyano Teats, Mailing Ad-

dress and full price list sent on application.

Central and Empire were solicited. Reference:

Commerce National Bank.

Cost of Amusement.

"It costs a lot of money to build and operate an amusement park on a large scale," says Frederic Thompson, in Everybody's.

"I suppose that more than \$25,000,000 are invested in these parks in this country. Dreamland on Coney Island cost about \$2,500,000. Riverview Park and the White City in Chicago cost about a million each."

"Luna Park cost \$2,400,000. The total annual expenses, including the cost of rebuilding, of putting in new shows and the operating expenses, average about a million dollars, and the season lasts four months. I spent \$240,000 on one show, of which \$80,000 was for animals, mostly elephants and camels."

It was the representation of the Indian durbar—and I lost \$100,000 on it. I charged the loss up to education, and it was worth it. It costs \$5,600 a week to light Luna Park, and \$4,500 for the music. The salaries of the free performers this season are \$2,300 a week. And all of these expenditures, as well as a good many others, go simply to manufacture the carnival spirit."

Facts for Farmers.

In Norman county, Minn., wheat has been threshing out 20 bushels to the acre. Barley and rye are exceptionally good.

The State land department of South Dakota has made the first offering of State lands in the old Fort Sully military reservation, which was practically all taken by the State at the time it was thrown open to settlement.

While the South Dakota State veterinarian and the government authorities are watching the anthrax situation in the counties of the southeastern part of the State, the Governor's office is yet receiving complaints in regard to the situation, and demanding something more in the way of stamping the disease out. All such complaints are turned over to the officials who have the situation in charge for investigation. From reports the indications are that the situation in that part of the State is of a serious nature, and will require careful handling to get the disease stamped out.

The Red river valley is being invaded by representatives of seed houses in the Southwest who are after the potatoes grown in this section to use for seed potatoes through Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas.

Following out his declaration of immunity to any one defending lives or property against night riders, Gov. Wilson of Kentucky granted pardons to Walter Duncan, who was convicted of shooting and killing Newt Hazlett at Jacksonville, Shelby County, in June, and Riley Harrold, who was indicted as an accessory to the murder.

Grimsey—What is the psychological moment? Cholly—it is when you get a tip on a dead sure thing and do not happen to have the money to back it up. —New Orleans World.

Editor—Did you interview the leader of the suffragettes, as I instructed? Reporter—I called on her, but she wouldn't talk. Editor—She wouldn't! Was she dead?—Puck.

PISO'S
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS
Best Cough Syrup—Taste Good,
Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CURE

S. N. U. No. 45-1908

WHEN writing to advertisers please mention this paper.

BARGAINING WITH A BURGLAR.
How an Old Banker Got Rid of an Unwelcome Visitor.

A group of his friends were discussing William Winslow Sherman, the old banker, who died not long ago, says the Kansas City Star.

"He had the coolest nerve of any man I know," said one. "Three or four years ago, when Sherman was an old man and partially crippled by reason of a fall from a horse, he entered his bedroom late at night to find a masked burglar ransacking it.

"The thief had a big gun trained on Sherman in a minute. The banker just waved it aside with a tired hand. Put that away," he said, irritably. "Let us discuss this matter like gentlemen." The burglar was so surprised he laughed. "Now, you could hurt me if you wanted to, and might get away with some little knick-knacks," said Sherman. "But you might be caught and there's slight probability that you could dispose of my toilet articles profitably. What would you consider a fair compensation to go away?" They talked it over in all peace.

The burglar thought he ought to have \$10, but Sherman, after inquiring into the man's habits, said \$8 was enough. "You see," he said, "you're a known thief. If this were your first offense I'd pay you your price, but no—the police have your picture you ought to be glad to accept any fair compensation and run no risk."

The burglar finally agreed to take \$8. Sherman pulled a \$10 bill. "Give me \$2 change," said he. And he got it before he paid."

Legal Information

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1519—Cortex entered the Indian city of Tlaca.

1535—Cartier left his ship and proceeded up the St. Lawrence in boats.

1538—De Vries sailed from Holland on his third expedition to America.

1671—Mediators between the colonists and the Indians met at Plymouth.

1689—Count Frontenac arrived in Canada to reassume the government of the province.

1703—The British army adopted the ring-bayonet.

1717—The Hebrews disfranchised by a vote of the New York Legislature.

1719—Congress appointed Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane and Thomas Jefferson commissioners to the court of France....The new constitution of Pennsylvania was formally proclaimed.

1779—Paul Jones with the Bon Homme Richard captured the British frigate Serapis.

1780—Americans under Gen. Marion attacked a party of Tories at Black Mtn.

1780—Samuel Osgood of Massachusetts became Postmaster General of the United States.

1803—First Catholic church in Boston, Mass., dedicated.

1813—Americans defeated the British in battle of Lake Ontario.

1815—First daily paper printed at Albany, N. Y.

1828—A monument was unveiled in Charleston, Mass., to the memory of John Harvard.

1830—Treaty between France and Texas signed at Paris.

1850—A Boston merchant paid \$620 for the choice 4' seats for the first performance of Venny Lind in that city.

1854—A reciprocal treaty between the United States and Canada signed by the governor general...United States sloop Albany sailed from Aspinwall and was never heard of.

1855—The corner stone of the Masonic Temple was laid in Philadelphia.

1862—Gen. Nelson shot by Gen. Jeff C. Davis at Louisville.

1863—Confederate troops attacked Gen. Burnside at Knoxville.

1864—Union troops victorious in a conflict with the Confederate forces at Athens, Ala.

1865—The Bank of Concord, Mass., robbed of \$200,000.

1868—Gov. Wilmot's veto of the negro equity bill was sustained in the Louisiana House...Gen. McClellan welcomed in New York upon his return from Europe.

1870—President Grant paid a visit to Boston.

1880—The judicial system of the United States established by act of Congress.

1896—A strike began on the Canadian Pacific railway.

1899—Naval parade in New York harbor in honor of Admiral Dewey.

1902—A \$600,000 fire in Stockton, Cal.

1904—Earl Grey was appointed governor general of Canada.

1905—Robert Bacon resigned as director of the steel trust to become first Assistant Secretary of State...Disastrous fire in the business section of Butte, Mont...Highest court in Canada denied the appeal of Greene and Gaynor against extradition.

1906—Race riots continued in Atlanta; two negroes lynched...Mayor McLean of New York announced that he would support William R. Hearst for Governor.

1907—Cuban agitators were arrested near Havana.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

In Norman county, Minn., wheat has been threshing out 20 bushels to the acre. Barley and rye are exceptionally good.

The State land department of South Dakota has made the first offering of State lands in the old Fort Sully military reservation, which was practically all taken by the State at the time it was thrown open to settlement.

While the South Dakota State veterinarian and the government authorities are watching the anthrax situation in the counties of the southeastern part of the State, the Governor's office is yet receiving complaints in regard to the situation, and demanding something more in the way of stamping the disease out. All such complaints are turned over to the officials who have the situation in charge for investigation. From reports the indications are that the situation in that part of the State is of a serious nature, and will require careful handling to get the disease stamped out.

The Red river valley is being invaded by representatives of seed houses in the Southwest who are after the potatoes grown in this section to use for seed potatoes through Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas.

It sometimes becomes necessary to fill up cracks or dents in the fine wood-work, furniture, doors, etc. The following is the best way of doing it: White tissue paper is steeped and perfectly softened in water and by thorough kneading with glue transformed into a paste and by means of ochers (earth colors) colored as nearly as possible to the shade of the wood. To the paste calcined magnesia is then added, and it is forced into the cracks or very firmly to the wood and after drying retains its smooth surface.

How to Fill Up Holes In Wood.

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ALASKA SENTINEL

THURSDAY, JAN. 7, 1909.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
GEORGE C. L. SNYDER

Entered November 20, 1908, at the U. S. Postoffice in Wrangell, Alaska, as mail matter of the second class, according to the act of congress, March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One Year, in advance - \$2.00
Six Months " " 1.00
Three Months " " .75

ADVERTISING RATES
Professional Cards, per month - \$1.00
Display, per inch " " 1.00

Local, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 6 cents per line, each subsequent insertion.

Gards of thanks, obituaries, etc., sent in for publication will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents per line.

JOB WORK
This office is equipped for all classes of commercial job printing, and reasonable prices will be furnished upon application.

A DAMNABLE FARCE
The following clipping from the Juneau Record exactly expresses the sentiments of SENTINEL in regard to the question of fisheries in Alaska:

Just how long congress is going to allow the piracy practised by the salmon fisheries to exist in Alaska is impossible to tell, but if the Alaska Packers' Association and other large corporations are to be permitted to have the sway they have at this time, it will not make any particular difference if legislation is enacted at all, as there will be no salmon worth protecting in a few years. The report of the Valdez grand jury the other day showed that, under the law as drafted by agents of the fisheries companies, the federal tax assessed against the cannery companies doing business in that district was \$32,272.84, on a basis of four cents a case for salmon. The law provides a rebate of forty cents for each 1,000 fry liberated by the canneries, and provides that the statement of the company representatives as to the number of fry liberated shall be accepted by the clerk of the district court WITHOUT INVESTIGATION. During the above mentioned year the Alaska Packers' Association claimed to have liberated \$0,680,000 fry, thereby being entitled to a rebate of \$32,272, leaving THIRTY-TWO CENTS in cash to be paid into the Alaska fund for taking \$00,000 cases of salmon from Alaska waters.

"All of the money derived from the tax on salmon is turned over for the maintenance of public schools and building roads in Alaska. The problem of what roads to build and what schools to maintain with the amount contributed by the Alaska Packers' Association this year will certainly be unsolvable."

The Alaska Packers' Association is rapidly wearing out the supply of salmon in Alaska, and in the course of a few years the salmon industry will occupy a parallel position with sealing. This corporation annually brings a horde of Asiatics to Alaska, works them all summer and then takes them back to Frisco, where they are paid off. Alaska gets \$0.00. The company has built traps at most of the best streams, and the fishermen of the district get practically \$0.00 for supplying the canneries with fish. The company operates its own stores, and the profits from the sale of supplies goes into the funds of the company; and the merchant who pays a license for the privilege of doing business in Alaska gets \$0.00. Fine doin's! (?)

The operation of fish traps in Alaska is doing more to impoverish the Alaskan Indians than any one other fact. The Indians once depended upon the income from the season's fishing to carry them through the balance of the year, and also to assist toward building comfortable modern homes. This is now impossible, as, in a majority of cases, the fish traps more than supply the canneries with fish for packing. Where an hundred natives with purse seines were once employed, the fish are now caught

by a trap operated by five or six trap-men.

If any private individual were to open up a stock of fishermen's supplies and commence doing business without a license, he would soon be brought to account. Yet the big Alaska Packers' Association can go on robbing bona fide merchants of their just profits and nothing is done to stop the practice. That is justice with a vengeance.

The whole scheme is one damnable, gigantic farce, and better than continuing to make a travesty of the statutes, those laws which regulate the fishing industry in Alaska should be repealed.

That part of the president's message which dealt with the secret service was a solar plexus blow to congress. The truth of the thing was what hurt the "gentlemen from the states."

It is really a remarkable fact that sawlogs scaled in the vicinity of Wrangell are given a greater figure than logs of the same size upon which the Ketchikan mill is to pay the stumpage. There may be such a thing as the "Ketchikan Spirit." If so, it is a good thing for Ketchikan.

The merchant who advertises in his home paper is a believer in the helpfulness of industries.

THE WILLIAMSON HAFFNER CO.
OUR CUTS TALK
ENGRAVERS-PRINTERS
DENVER

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Send a sketch and description to the Scientific American Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patent Office, Washington, D. C. receiving notes without charge in the Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms \$3 a year. Four months. Sold by newsdealers. MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 65 F St., Washington, D. C.

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are requested to correspond with us about this season's catch of
FURS

We want the EARLY CATCH as well as the LATE CATCH.
We will pay full market value at all times.

Price lists and tags can be had for the asking at any time.
HERMAN SCHMERL & CO.
28 West 31st Street, NEW YORK CITY

BREWERY SALOON
AND BILLIARD HALL

BRUNO GREIF, Prop.

FINEST WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

First Class House in Every Particular

WRANGELL, ALASKA

THE CASSIAR SALOON
JOHN NORTON, Proprietor

The Finest Domestic and Imported Wines
Liquors and Cigars

Pool and Card Tables. You're Always Welcome

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the United States Commissioner's Court, Wrangell Precinct, First Division, District of Alaska, in Probate. In the matter of the estate of Eric Peterson, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, John Thormodsater, of the town of Petersburg, District of Alaska, have been duly appointed Administrator of the above-named estate; that letters of administration were granted to me on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1908.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to present them to said administrator at Petersburg, Alaska, to the United States Commissioner at Wrangell, First Division, District of Alaska, with proper vouchers therewith, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated at Wrangell, Alaska, this 16th day of December, A. D. 1908.

JOHN THORMODSATER,
Administrator aforesaid.
D17J14

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICER is hereby given to all whom it may concern that I have been appointed by the United States Commissioner and Probate Judge of Wrangell Precinct, Division No. 1, District of Alaska, administrator of the estate of Ole Todal, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate will present them, duly verified, to me at Petersburg, Alaska, within six (6) months from this date.

Dated December 2, 1908.

JOHN THORMODSATER,
Administrator.

D10J7.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICER is hereby given to all whom it

may concern that I have been appointed by the

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Judge of Wrangell Precinct, Division

No. 1, District of Alaska, administrator of the

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